

CHAZALON & CO.
MAKERS
AND
FRENCH
PRESERVES
IMPORTERS.
QUEEN'S ROAD.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

St. GEORGE'S
BUILDING
DISS BROS.
Tailors.

No. 13,631

號二十月二十年六零百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1906.

日七十月十年午丙

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

SHERRIES.

PALE FINO:
Comde de Torres Cabrera ... \$12.00.
DINNER SHERRY:
Comde de Torres Cabrera ... 16.00.
PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.

MACWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,
1815 3, DUDDELL STREET.

Intimations.

WHO'S WHO IN THE FAR EAST.

THE
ONLY BOOK OF REFERENCE
WHICH GIVES
BIOGRAPHIES
OF THE
PROMINENT MEN OF
THE FAR EAST
IS NOW ON SALE.
Price ... \$10.

FORWARDED TO ANY ADDRESS.

Obtainable from the Publishers—

S. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, July 10, 1906.



HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Information has been received

from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES

that GUN PRACTICE will be carried

out as under—

On MONDAY, the 17th December—

From Lyemun, in a North-Easterly

direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards,

commencing at 6.30 p.m., and finishing

at 9 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 27th December—

From Stoncutters, in a Westerly direction,

at ranges up to 8,000 yards,

commencing at 6.30 p.m., and finishing

at 9 p.m.

On MONDAY, the 31st December—

From Lyemun, in a North-Easterly

direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards,

commencing at 6.30 p.m., and finishing

at 9 p.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on any

of the above dates, Practice will take place

on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to

keep clear of the ranges.

CHARLES WILLIAM BECKWITH,

Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, December 11, 1906. 2373

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has RESIGNED the

AGENCY OF THE PORTLAND

FLOURING MILLS CO.

A. H. RENNIE.

Hongkong, December 8, 1906. 2364

NOTICE.

MRS PIKE desires to inform the Ladies

in Hongkong and the Public generally

that she will arrive in the Colony on

SATURDAY NEXT, December 16th, with a

LARGE and VARIED STOCK of FASHIONABLE

and AMERICAN NOVELTIES, MILLINERY, SHOES, &c., &c.

ON VIEW AT CARLTON HOUSE, 10, Wyndham Street.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION IS EARNESTLY REQUESTED.

Hongkong, December 6, 1906. 2346

WANTED.

ABOUT 50,000 to 100,000 square feet

of GROUND for industrial purposes.

Apply to—

Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, December 3, 1906. 2314

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

JUST ARRIVED a large Consignment

of ENGLISH MADE MOTO-CYCLES, &c.

Monthly payment system can be arranged.

THE EASTERN CYCLE CO.,

No. 2, ARBUTHNOT STREET.

Hongkong, November 15, 1906. 2193

Business Notices.

THE PULSOMETER ENGINEERING CO., LD., LONDON.

PULSOMETER
PUMPS
WATER-SOFTENING PLANTS
FOOL-PROOF ICE PLANTS.
SOLE AGENTS: **W. S. BAILEY & CO.,**
20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. POWAN, 2,333 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
s.s. FATSHAN, 2,360 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
s.s. KINSHAN, 1,996 tons, Captain J. J. Losada.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 8 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodations.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong-Macao Line.

s.s. HONAM, 2,383 tons, Captain E. D. Jones.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 p.m. Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9.30 a.m. and a Second Departure about 7 p.m.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m. On Saturdays a Second Departure about 7.30 p.m. On Sundays at 3 p.m. (See Special Express).

Canton-Macao Line.

s.s. LONGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamilton.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 a.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE LAGO-CHINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

Canton-Wuchow Line.

s.s. SALNAM, 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.
s.s. NANNING, 569 tons, Captain A. McKinnon.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE.
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.
MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRA.
H. HAYNES, Manager.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

WILL PRODUCE A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS ENTITLED

'THE HOBBY HORSE'

BY ARTHUR W. PINERO.

ON

THURSDAY, 20th December,

FRIDAY, 21st "

SATURDAY, 22nd "

Doors Open at 8.30 p.m., Performance at 9 p.m.

Booking at the ROBINSON PIANO Co., open on and after THURSDAY, 13th December, at 10 a.m.

PRICES... .. \$2, \$1.

Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform Half Price to Pit Stalls and Pit.

Hongkong, December 11, 1906. 2324

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

HOTEL Manager and Managers, ENGLISH, REQUIRE ENGAGEMENT, Ages 35 and 50, no encumbrances.

Thorough practical knowledge of Hotel management; and outdoor catering in all its branches. Home and Foreign experience.

At present employed in Ceylon. A few of Advertisers testimonials to be seen at the Office of this paper.

Answer, with full particulars to 'HOTEL'.

Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, October 24, 1906.

'IS CHRISTIANITY WORTH INTRODUCING INTO CHINA'

Reprinted from the 'CHINA MAIL'.

To be had at the 'CHINA MAIL' Office, 5, Wyndham Street.

Price 50 Cents.

'THE REVENUE OF CHINA.'

A SERIES OF ARTICLES, Reprinted from 'The China Mail'.

With AN APPENDIX.

To be had at the Office of this Paper, 5, Wyndham Street.

Price 50 Cents.

CALCUTTA STRING BAND.

OPEN FOR PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT.

Terms Very Reasonable.

Apply at— 34, ELGIN ROAD, Kowloon.

Hongkong, December 6, 1906. 2247

DR T. YAMASAKI

Dental Surgeon (Japanese Diploma).

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite Post-Office.

DR H. ISHIWARA

Dental Surgeon (Japanese Diploma).

24, SHAMSHU, CANTON.

Fees Very Moderate.

Latest American Methods.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATION.

Hongkong, December 1, 1906. 2310

CARMICHAEL AND CLARKE.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: 'CARMICHAEL', HONGKONG.

A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.

A. 1 Code.

Heber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 231.

66

CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS.

No. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.

EXCELLENT FURNISHED ROOMS.

COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE A SPECIALTY.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

204

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LIMITED.

JUST RECEIVED

GILLETTE SAFETY

RAZORS, MANDARIN

RAZORS

WITH EXTRA BLADES.

NEW PERFUMERY.

&c. &c.

225

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

SAVE FUEL BY COVERING YOUR BOILERS AND STEAMPIPE.

WITH

BELL'S ASBESTOS NON-CONDUCTING COMPOSITION.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR WORK FINISHED COMPLETE.

OR SUPPLIED IN

Bags of 1 cwt. each.

Office: 4, DES VOEUX ROAD.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHRISTMAS DELICACIES.

PLUM PUDDINGS. MINCEMEAT.

HUNTLEY and PALMERS'

XMAS CAKES.

YORK HAMS

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR L. C. & CO.

CHEESE:

WHOLE STILTONS and STILTONS IN JARS.

GORGONZOLA. McLaren's.

CRACKERS (NOVEL DESIGNS) CRACKERS.

NUTS:

FILBERTS, ALMONDS, BARCELONAS.

Crystallized Fruits, Pulled Figs.

Carlsbad and Elvas Plums.

Muscateles.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, December 6, 1906. 2040

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF JAPANESE ART

CURIOS AND SILK EMBROIDERIES.

To be held at Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT'S AUCTION ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET.

on

WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1906,

and

THURSDAY, the 20th December, 1906,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

A Fine Collection of GOLD DAMASCENE WORKS OF ART made by the best known makers; this lot comprises CASINOS, BOXES, NECKLACES (with Jade), BRACELETS, BUCKLES, HAT-PINS, CHATELAINES, CIGARS, CIGARETTES and CARD CASES, LINER, CIGARETTE CASES, etc., etc.

A Selection of SILVER WARE, comprising VASES, JEWEL BOXES, CIGARS and CIGARETTE BOXES, HAT-PINS, etc., etc.

Fine OLD SATSUMA WARE, including PLATES, BOWLS, INCENSE BURNERS, VASES, etc., etc.

Handsome BRONZES made at the Tokio Art School.

Fine OLD GOLD LACQUER, comprising SCAFFOLDS, PAVILIONS, JEWEL BOXES, etc., etc.

OLD WOOD CARVING (Buddha), CARVED CHAIRS, OLD PAINTS, etc., etc.

OUT VELVET HANGINGS, PICTURES, CUSHION COVERS, etc., etc.

And

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF SILK EMBROIDERIES, such as TEMPLE HANGINGS, ART PROTECTORS, CUSHION COVERS, SCREENS, COURT KIMONOS, BED SPREADS, MANTLE DRAPINGS, etc., etc.

Terms:—As above.

Catalogues will be published.

On View from Monday, the 17th Dec., 1906.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. 2376

Hongkong, December 11, 1906.

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$4.50 per Cask, ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net, \$2.70 per Bag, ex Factory.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

2035

FAIRALL & CO.

SPECIAL LINES

SMART TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

VERY EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

ARTISTIC FURS AND FEATHER BOAS

AT MODERATE PRICES.

NEW MILLINERY

Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Laces, etc.

EVERYTHING OF THE NEWEST DESCRIPTION.

HOTEL BALTIMORE

LATE HOTEL AMERICA.

2, WYNDHAM STREET.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Management. NICELY FURNISHED.

AIRY ROOMS. EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

EXCELLENT CUISINE. Three minutes' walk from the Ferry Wharf.

Terms Reasonable. Apply to THE MANAGER. 1184

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF

CONFECTIONERY.

Chocolate Almonds and Creams, Chocolate Biscuits,

Mexican and Milk Chocolate.

PASCALL'S BUTTER SCOTCH AND TOFFEE.

RICHMOND MIXTURE. BURNED ALMONDS.

Sugared Almonds. Mixed Fruit Pastilles.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES IN FANCY BOXES.

REMINGTON

TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, March 2, 1905.

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THE ORIGINAL



BOTTLED BY THE
CLIFFORD-WILKINSON
Tansan Mineral Water
Co., Ltd.
Kobe

THE FAVOURITE MINERAL
WATER.

Per Case of 48 Bottles \$8.50
Per Dozen Bottles \$1.75
Per Case of 144 Bottles \$8.50
Per Dozen Bottles \$1.75

GINGER ALE

Experts Testify That

TANSAN MAKES THE MOST
WHOLESOME AND
PALATABLE

GINGER ALE
IN THE WORLD.

Per Case of 48 Bottles \$7.75
Per Dozen Bottles \$1.65
Per Case of 144 Bottles \$7.75
Per Dozen Bottles \$1.65

5% DISCOUNT ALLOWED
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

POWELL'S

GRAND

XMAS BAZAAR

NOW OPEN.

TOYS,

DOLLS,

GAMES,

ANIMALS,

etc., etc., etc.

BEST XMAS SHOW
ever made in the

EAST.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 13, Clement's
Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 4.

NEW YORK.—The Queen's Exchange
Office, 60, West 22nd Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—Gordon & Graham, Ltd.,
Sydney and Melbourne.

CRAYON.—W. M. Smith & Co., The
Photographers Co., Colombo.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—MAYNARD,
FAYRE & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange
Bataillon, Paris. The Rev. Dr. H. H. H.,
E.C. 4, 18 Rue de la Grange Bataillon.

NEW YORK.—The Queen's Exchange
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ZEALAND.—Gordon & Graham, Ltd.,
Sydney and Melbourne.

CRAYON.—W. M. Smith & Co., The
Photographers Co., Colombo.

PARIS TOILET CO.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(Under Connaught House)

FIRST-CLASS

Ladies' & Gentlemen's

Hairdressing Saloons.

ELECTRIC

FACE & SCALP

MASSAGES

EUROPEAN ATTENDANTS.

J. O. SPIESS KOLB,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, October 17, 1906.

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MAN IAGE

BRANDON-CHING—On Oct. 31, at West-

chester, 12, 13, Brandon, to ELLY

WILSON, daughter of late A. Chingmo,

Paymaster-in-Chief, R.N.

DEATH.

JOSEPH—5th Nov., at London, E. P.

JOSEPH, 1st Officer, "Wakana,"

aged 35.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Auctions.

11 a.m.—Auction of Shoes, Silk B'boxes,

&c., at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sale

Rooms.

2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Fur-

niture, &c., at No. 2, East Terrace,

Kowloon.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, December 14—

Goods per Nippon post cleared at 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

Goods per Hongkong Express undelivered

after 5 p.m.—this date will be lodged.

SATURDAY, December 15—

3.30 p.m.—Annual Championship of

Hongkong Golf Club.

Monday, December 17—

Goods per Nippon undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, December 18—

10 a.m.—Auction of Sandy Naval and

Victualing Stores, at H. M. Naval

Yard.

2.15 p.m.—Meeting of His Majesty's

Justices of Peace at Magistracy.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Eobien Mark Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, December 19—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Fine Art

Curios & Embroideries, &c., at Mr

Geo. P. Lammer's Sale Rooms.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1906.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

LAST month a deputation waited upon

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for the

purpose of submitting certain considera-

tions connected with the better housing

of the poor. The housing question is

one that we have always with us in

Hongkong. But, unlike Great Britain,

it is not only the poor who have to be

considered. The moderately well off

are hard put to it to find accommodation

except at rentals which are unreasonably

high. No doubt the difficulty is one

against this port. No doubt all this could

not be altered at once but if the pres-

sure upon the heart of the city were

relieved it is certain that there would

be a decrease of disease, ultimately

followed by its disappearance. A large

capital would be required to carry out

the scheme broadly outlined herein but

it could be done gradually and it is

certain that shareholders would draw

increasingly large dividends. This would

seem to be one of the best ways in

which the housing problem, which

yearly becomes more difficult of solution,

could be faced.

Commander Peary's Farthest North

achievement (writes a correspondent to

a Home Journal) would have been

received with anything but applause by

the old Thames boatman of my acquaint-

ance, who died a few years ago. He

had roamed the ocean in his time, but

settled down in his old age to ferry

work between Woolwich and Silver-

town. His seafaring experience had

convinced him that it was not only

impossible to get anywhere near the

Pole, but almost impious to attempt it.

"No, I don't hold with this Nansen,

sir," he would say, "there's a pint

beyond which the Almighty don't mean

men to go," and, in his opinion, that

"pint" was considerably southward of

the one Nansen claimed to have reached.

Commander Peary's 87deg Gmin. would

have been regarded by the old fellow

as a downright lie or a sad delusion.

The United Service Gazette, of No-

vember 8, remarks:—"A novel sugges-

tion in connection with Volunteering

emanates from Thirk; it is to the effect

that honorary members should be

received, at a prescribed yearly sub-

scription. These honorary members,

who would in all probability be com-

posed chiefly of those who for various

reasons would be unable to attend the

annual training in camp, would be

allowed facilities for rifle practice, or

taking part in any of the instructional

drills whenever convenient. Naturally

they would add to the Volunteer exche-

quer, although they would naturally

have no official standing with the Army,

while, at the same time, they would be-

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE KIANGSI REBELS.

SPREADING TO HUNAN.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

(Chinese Mail Service.)

SHANGHAI, December 11.

After gaining a complete victory over

the Imperial soldiers the rebels are

now marching in a North-Westerly

direction toward Hunan province.

The appearance of the rebels in

the districts of Lai Yang and Lai Hing

has created the greatest sensation.

Martial law has been proclaimed at

the border of Hunan province and at

Changsha.

[It is evident that the rebels do not

desire to meet Chang Chi Tung's soldiers,

who are now on the way to Pingyang City

hence their marching in a North-westerly

direction. After arriving at Lai Hing

and Lai Yang, the nearest city on their

way is Changsha. Ed.-O.M.]

CANON NEWS.

A Daring Robbery.

News from a native correspondent tells

of a daring robbery perpetrated in Shun

Kai prefecture, at Shek Pi Pan, in the

Kwangsi Province. Recently a man of

great local importance in the neighbourhood

died. He left three sons. After his funeral

there was some talk about the possibility of

a robbery, but no one greatly feared such

an attack. The residence of the family was

situated some little way within a valley

which opened upon the main river. How-

ever about sixty robbers decided to clothe

themselves in the clothes of soldiers—

though where they were able to get these

clothes from is not stated—and approached

the place. The sons who one evening saw

some of the men and heard them blowing

their horns thought that they were a

detachment of braves sent out to patrol the

district. Nothing therefore was appre-

hended. In the morning about eight o'clock

the whole gang burst into the secluded

valley and surrounded the house. They at

once seized the three brothers and bound

them hand and foot. They then got some

empty kerosene tins and placed them upon

their heads. Thus tied up and unable

to move they lay at the mercy of the robbers.

They later got some big incense sticks

which they lighted and thereby tortured

BY TELEGRAPH.

RUSSIA.

REACTIONARY MEETING.

Duma Denounced.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuter,

via Bombay).

LONDON, November 11.

A great reactionary meeting has

been held in St. Petersburg, which was

attended by many thousands of people.

Father John, of Constantinople, in-

voicing the banner of the Union

of the Russian People and denounced

the Duma.

(Reuter's Service.)

NEW GOVERNOR FOR SAIGON.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, presiding. Members also present were Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. A. Shilton Hooper, Mr. Lau Chi Pak, Lieut-Colonel Reid, Mr. Fung We Chun, Dr. F. Clark, Dr. MacFarlane, and Mr. A. G. Woodcock (Secretary).

The agenda paper was a long one but was made up mostly of uncontentious applications. Of the 33 items set down no less than a third were applications for exemption or modification of the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. Of these, three applications were granted, one refused and the rest allowed to stand over.

On a question of counting a lane as an external air Mr. Humphreys asked whether it was more than fifty feet in depth it was required to provide two yard spaces, one in front and another at the back. To this the President replied that such were the requirements of the Ordinance.

Mr. Shilton Hooper pointed out that in the case of a house having a wall or cliff at the back this was impossible, and consequently the Sanitary Board required more of a really sanitary house opening on a street at the back than it did of an insanitary dwelling.

Mr. Hooper thought that it would be admitted that the Ordinance was anomalous in this respect.

The President said it would be better to leave the question of the wording of the section of the Ordinance until the measure was being re-considered, as it would be shortly when alterations could be suggested. The course was agreed to.

PAINT INTERNAL OF LINENHALL.

On the question of allowing the interiors of liverymen's, laundries and dairies to be painted instead of limewashed the members were agreed as to the superiority of paint. On the President's motion it was decided to allow paint in the case mentioned in lieu of limewash on the understanding that the paint work should be kept clean by scrubbing with hot water and soap at certain periods of the year.

GRAVE ABUSE.

Correspondence was dealt with relative to the regulations governing the granting of extra space for graves in the Chinese Cemetery at Mount David. The President stated that it was customary to let Chinese have extra space at a fixed charge; this was \$1 per square foot. Mr. Hooper considered that this charge was a dollar per square foot.

GOOD OR BAD WATER.

The application from Messrs. Cassioe, Pallanjo and Co. asking the Board to reconsider its decision ordering the closing of a well at No. 22, Stanley Street was further discussed.

The President said that they must reach some finality regarding the question of closing the well. A fresh application had been made and if members had been agreed that the Board's previous decision should be enforced he would have answered refusing it. Members, however, from the minutes, did not appear to be agreed, so the application was brought up for discussion. He moved that the application be refused.

Hon. Mr. Chatham seconded the motion. Mr. H. Humphreys moved an amendment. When the question was previously before the Board he fancied very few members present understood the meaning of the bacteriologist's report. He had read the matter up since, and had come to quite a contrary opinion to what he then held. He had embodied his views in a minute he had asked the Secretary to circulate, which threw a good deal of light on the subject. He asked permission for the Secretary of himself to read this minute as other members, who might be doubtful, might be influenced by it.

Mr. Shilton Hooper considered that if there was any additional evidence withheld from members he did not say intentionally withheld—the President and Mr. Humphreys were in possession of it, but he and other members were not—he thought it should be put before the members to adjudicate upon.

The President maintained that if a danger existed the well should be immediately closed.

Mr. Hooper pointed out that as the well had been going on for long there could be no great danger in leaving it for another week, the water not being used for potable purposes.

This was agreed to and instructions were given to circulate Mr. Humphreys' minute, which is as follows:

Of late there have been one or two instances where the reports of the Government Analyst and the Government Bacteriologist in regard to well water have differed. In these cases the Board have (by narrow majority) given precedence to the report of the bacteriologist. Now this is totally opposed to the practice which prevails in England under similar conditions where Courts of Summary Jurisdiction pay greater regard to chemical than to bacteriological examination and will not doubt continue to do so until by accumulated experience and increased knowledge bacteriologists become more in accord and are more precise in expressing their opinions. A magistrate in England is not impressed with the importance of the presence of the bacillus coli communis when he hears of its ubiquitous character and that scarcely any two bacteriologists agree as to what is the bacillus coli. The presence of so-called coli-like organisms alone is not sufficient to condemn a water supply and the number of micro-organisms in food is of no importance whatever. Milk usually contains about 3,000,000 in 1 cubic centimetre (16 drops). Cream about

eight million in the same quantity; it is the kind that is of importance. Harmless coli-like bacilli abound everywhere. It is probable that some of them are actually conducive to robust health. An infant fed on sterilized milk does not thrive as well as one fed on unsterilized milk though of course it runs less risk of mortality from milk-borne diseases. Before it can be stated that the bacillus coli communis is present a crucial system of tests must be applied. The bacillus coli communis is not in itself harmful, but the presence in large numbers of this organism is usually held to be proof of sewage contamination. In Hongkong, however, where the wells are shallow, the climate favourable (no winter to check growth) and rice bowls are frequently dipped into them, the number of micro-organisms must, owing to the facilities for multiplication, always be large but for the same reason not necessarily dangerous. No shallow well even in England will pass a bacteriological test. Evidence as to sickness from drink of pollution but no local evidence of this nature has hitherto been forthcoming.

The bacillus coli communis is often found in water above suspicion of pollution and where chemical analysis shows it to be of the highest standard of purity. In such cases the presence of the organism is not of significance. It would be interesting therefore to know the results of bacteriological examinations of wells at the Peak as to get an idea of the character of local well waters in unpopulated districts; what would be likely to occur to the bacillus of a well water which has been heated to the temperature at which the Chinese prepared their food.

It is certainly better from a sanitary point of view in a community where the water supply is intermittent to allow the people to draw their supplies from wells which are sufficiently pure to satisfy the tests of chemical analysis than to force the population to have recourse to contaminated nallah water.

I may mention that my facts in the foregoing minute are taken from the published works of recognized authorities.

CATTLE DISEASE.

At the conclusion of the business paper the President said that since the agenda was circulated a report had been received from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon reporting an outbreak of Rinderpest at the Dairy Farm premises, Pokfulam. Out of 20 cattle only one had been found in health. Mr. Gibson visited the premises again yesterday and stated that in his opinion the disease was the same as that which attacked the cattle of the French Frigate. He hoped that the Board would order the No. 3 shed of the Dairy Farm an infected area, that the cattle be slaughtered and that the Governor-in-Council be recommended to pay compensation as allowed under section 64. It was most important that they should try and limit the outbreak as far as possible. Mr. Hooper seconded, and the motion was carried.

INSANITARY DRAINS.

Mr. Shilton Hooper, as a matter of importance, asked the President if his attention had been called to a letter in the Hongkong Telegraph of the previous evening pointing out the insanitary condition of the drains leading from the Slaughter House at West Point, and if the matter had been noticed what steps were being taken.

The President said that he had minutely read the article and called for a report, which would be laid before the Board in due course.

This concluded the public business of the meeting.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Second Lieutenant C. F. Smith, 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Hongkong, has been promoted lieutenant after two years' service.

We understand that Mr. Basil Taylor, Deputy Harbour Master, who is at present, home on leave, has been appointed Harbour Master here in succession to the late Capt. Barnes-Lawrence.

Early in the New Year Lieut.-Col. W. Scott-Moncrieff, Middlesex Regiment, will complete three years at the head of the 3rd Battalion, and in the usual course will be promoted brevet colonel.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales will visit his flag next year for a special cruise. His Royal Highness has long wished to do this, and it is probable that he may take the "Dreadnought" for her first commissioned cruise.

Mr. Henry Norman, one of the new knights included in the Birthday Honours, has travelled extensively in the Far East, having visited China, Japan, Korea, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula. He is a well known commentator on Far Eastern topics generally.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major Malot Payton Phelps, the Sharwood Forests, eldest son of Lieutenant-General A. Phelps, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Dorothy Heath Smith, youngest daughter of Sir James Smith, Edgbaston-hall, Birmingham.

Engineer Captain John Fielder has been appointed to H.M.S. "Tamar" at Hongkong for the appointment of Chief Engineer at the naval yard. This officer has served in the department since July, 1877, when he was appointed assistant engineer, and he reached his present rank 18 months ago. He passed through the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

AN ATTACK OF CROUP WARDED OFF.

OUR little girl, two and one-half years old, woke up coughing with the croup one evening recently. We happened to have some of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand and gave her two doses of it. She went back to sleep and woke up next morning without a trace of cold. It is certainly a great medicine, says A. R. Duganhill, editor of "The New York Times," U.S.A. An attack of croup can always be warded off by giving this remedy as soon as the croupy cough appears. It has been in use for many years and has never been known to fail. It contains no harmful drug and may be given to the smallest child with perfect confidence. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

TO MACAO.

[BY A VISITOR.]

Hongkong at the present moment, as far as weather conditions go, and saving the high dials, is just about as good a place to live in as any other. As for the dispositions of the gentle Jupiter of fate, we have had little cause to complain, but the vagaries of Lord Mammion, however, have constituted a friendly topic to fall back upon for a growl when other less serious questions have become scarce. However, be the place good and the weather better, one requires an occasional change, otherwise one is liable to become rusty and 'probably' listless. This is difficultly confronting those of—I will say slender means—is the case of salubrious situations suitable for week-end holidays such as one is accustomed to enjoy in the old country. There, of course, every convenience is at the disposal of the tripper; either by land or sea. We, in Hongkong, for want of choice, have to take the water, but for those who are gifted with patience sufficient to wait for a low dollar, there is a boatload future on the completion of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. When I may presume, up-to-date Robert Stephenson will be available for the journey across the country now commonly called the New Territory. Until then, however, the only place within measurable distance of a week-end in Macao, and at this time of the year a few days spent there are both inexpensive and enjoyable. To get there the excursionist will find the steamer of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, all that could be wished for, and at present reduced fares are to be had for the week-end.

I journeyed to Macao last Saturday, leaving with the afternoon steamer. The climatic conditions on shore at this end were far too summer-like for my pleasure and I was glad when the gangways and ropes were cast off, and the ship started, for then I was sure of getting a whiff of whatever sea breezes were again. My expectations were early realized, for no sooner had we cleared the numerous 'junks' and sampans, and reached the open fairway, than a most refreshing breeze was felt. Taking the inner course (which, I believe, is the shorter of the two), Hongkong was soon lost to view, but the rugged and hilly scenery which slipped past, knot after knot, was a welcome relief, after the less gaily and more monotonous surroundings of the Fringe. The afternoon was a real one for a sea trip, the sun being just sufficiently strong to counteract the cold, stiff breeze blowing. Numerous passengers were on board, representing various nationalities, and they being on holiday bent, made good company. For the 3½ hours' run across the water, a small child sat and fought it out with his reflected, sea-sickness, in the saloon glass, and was otherwise refractory, requiring further comment happened to mar the afternoon's enjoyment. It was getting on towards six o'clock when the white-washed houses on the hillside of Macao, reflecting the slanting rays of the setting sun, announced to us that our journey was nearing an end. Distance may have been unimportant to the view, but the nearer one got to Macao the prettier did this 'Pearl of the Orient' with its crescent of houses, look. Once in the harbour proper it was not long before the ship was able to choose one for myself, so persistent were the coolies in their endeavours to secure my twenty cents; and it was not till one more alert than the others, had taken possession of my belongings and placed them in his rickshaw, that the matter was settled. Being ever an admirer of business abilities, the methods shown by this dweller in the flowery city appealed to me so in fact and was soon whirled off to my hotel. How the coolie managed to get me there so quickly is beyond comprehension, for to those who are not familiar with the maze of narrow lanes of Macao it is a labyrinth of thoroughfares presents a kaleidoscopic picture and a maze of which, without the assistance of the much-despised rickshaw coolie, it would be impossible to find one's way. However, there are one or two things which have every reason to be proud of. In the first place, the rickshaws are almost always roach, while the principal roads are kept in splendid condition. Why does not Hongkong at least endeavour to emulate her 40-mile neighbour, and supply us with something better than such apologies as are to be seen lying for miles in the streets of the Colonies? For example, I hear you say, Mr. Editor, well, as you are—through the medium of your paper—looked upon to champion such causes, why do you not wield your pen to that effect? And why have you been since time immemorial, you say, well, I say, try again, and you will find that the place, Macao, so let me take you back. Arriving at the Macao Hotel, which is beautifully situated on the Praya Grande, and which is owned, as everyone knows, by Mr. Farmer, I found everything in splendid order. After a dinner, which was cooked and served, combined with genial conversation, a stroll along the water front in a splendid after-dinner recreation. The place would be much improved were the authorities to substitute the electric light for the oil lamps at present in use. The walk does not seem to be fully taken advantage of at the night, in question, it is quite deserted, save for the ubiquitous rickshaw coolie, and the police. This surprised me very much, but still, there is the old saying that 'familiarity breeds contempt,' and were one to make Macao one's home, I have no doubt the tapping of the water on the sea wall would soon cease to interest even those of a musical and sentimental turn of mind.

For recreation of a lighter nature there are the gambling houses, and those who care to chance their luck will find every convenience for doing so. I may mention, however, that although a bit of a sport, my fancy lies not in Far Eastern games, I neither picked nor lost, but I gained by knowing what I had in my pocket.

TO MACAO.

When an acquisition it would be a boon to give a programme of music during other dances. But probably the season

is too far advanced for open-air concerts. Since I was last in Macao, the Colony has developed considerably. New works, new roads and new houses are in progress, and altogether there seems to be an air of prosperity hanging over this bright spot of the East. The public gardens are certainly worth a visit. I had heard that Macao was proud of its gardens, and well they may be. Here everything is kept in splendid order, while the arrangements, as well as the blossoms of the various flowers, might be termed exquisite.

A fact that I noticed was that our sailors seem to have a good time while at the port of Macao. On Sunday afternoon I saw from the 'Moonbeam' and another ship a number of sailors in a game of football. It was worth watching, if not for the quality of the game, for the various incidents which happened during its progress. (One Chinaman explaining to another informed that the players were English 'soldiers' and the other was a 'native'.)

Returning from Macao in the early morning in with the money itself. One feels the keen, sharp wind, but that only whets the appetite for the substantial breakfast served on board. Afterwards one may enjoy a pleasant afternoon on the water, taking one's chair and a book in the saloon. The steamer reaches Hongkong about twelve o'clock, and half-an-hour afterwards one may be back at one's desk feeling somewhat of a new man after his week-end at Macao.

ANOTHER PARTNERSHIP CASE.

[BY A VISITOR.]

In the Supreme Court this morning before His Lordship Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) an issue as to whether Li Chun Pui was or was not a partner in the Yi Fat firm was commenced.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K. C., (instructed by Mr. Y. H. Gardner) appeared for the plaintiffs (the Lun Cheong Shing firm) and Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Mr. C. M. M. Beattie) appeared for Li Chun Pui. The following jurors were sworn in: Messrs. V. de Mauney, J. Collins, W. B. Purcell, C. A. Wendenburg, A. C. Byrnes, C. P. Fyfe and H. F. Campbell.

Sir Henry Berkeley stated that the defendant was also known as Li Sheng Chi tong; 'The plaintiff,' Lun Cheong Shing, were a large Chinese firm and on March 15 they obtained judgment against the Yi Fat firm for a considerable amount. For the purpose of enforcing the judgment against the partners personally, a judgment summons was issued against them and in reply Li Chun Pui filed an affidavit in which he declared that he was not and never had been a partner in the firm. One of the other partners, however, declared that Li Chun Pui was a partner. Sir Henry announced that he would produce evidence of the partners in the Yi Fat firm, which was afterwards re-organized as the Yi Fat and he would produce documents which would prove conclusively that defendant was a partner in both firms. The Chief Justice would direct the jury when he addressed them that if a man held himself out to be a partner and was dealt with as such that he would be rendered liable whether in fact he was a partner or not.

Mr. Slade—This case is whether he is a partner or not; whether he held himself out to be one.

Sir Henry Berkeley—My remarks are under submitted to your Lordship's ruling. Before dealing with the documents I will give you a history of the firm of which we say defendant was a partner. Prior to February, 1904, the defendant, under his long name, was a partner in the Yi Hing Lung firm which carried on business at No. 1, Bonham Strand, West, as general agents and merchants. Some time in that year it was decided to dissolve the partnership and immediately afterwards some of the partners held a meeting and passed a resolution that the firm be re-organized. The defendant was present at this meeting and agreed to take up three shares in the new company, at \$500 each. The firm was re-organized under the name of the Yi Fat. If the firm were not a partner in the Yi Fat firm, the firm would call on this point he contended that he would have established his case. The Yi Fat carried on business of the same kind and in the same premises as the Yi Hing Lung, Wong Kung San being Manager in Chief. The defendant was in one of the partners of the firm, and he was in charge of the dealings with the Nagasaki branch, each partner having charge of one branch or other. Defendant's Counsel would submit that defendant was only a salesman, but Sir Henry contended that the books of the firm and the correspondence he would put in would show that he was a partner. The Yi Hing Lung was acquired by the Yi Fat in the nature of a loan, the reason being that the day after the Yi Fat commenced business a fire occurred in the Yi Hing Lung's godown at West Point. The goods were insured to the extent of \$20,000 and the Yi Hing Lung was placed in the Yi Fat. Some time afterwards another fire occurred at No. 1, Bonham Strand and destroyed the Yi Fat books and in consequence there was delay in the final settlement between the two firms. In April 1905, however, a final account was taken and each partner of the Yi Hing Lung was paid out of the capital of the firm, receiving 50 per cent of their capital back. Those who remained in the Yi Fat were also paid but the amount was transferred to their credit in the Yi Fat books. Amongst those who remained were the defendant and from the books it would be seen that he was credited with \$342.

Sir Henry then dealt with another aspect of the case, namely with regard to holding out, a person who held himself out to be a partner being liable as a partner. However, the defendant contended that he was not a partner and he further pointed out that according to the books the partners were to be paid \$300 per year for their services, and also received certain per cent of the profits. Defendant pointed out that in these payments, and also overdraw his account by \$3207.00, which was not to be paid to him as a partner. That was not the sort of thing that a salesman would do.

The hearing was adjourned.

The hearing was adjourned.

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STUDIES IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

[BY A VISITOR.]

The concluding lecture in this series by the Rev. O. H. Hitchling was in the form of a continuation of the summary commenced last week. The lecturer said: 'It has been found, on Mrs. Eddy's showing, that Christian Science cannot be called a Science in any ordinary acceptance of the term. The query comes back upon us as to how far the system may claim to be Christian. Whenever specifically Christian doctrines come into view the treatment becomes vague and verbose. Mrs. Eddy's system of ethics is founded on Christ's teaching, and she would regard Him as a great Exemplar; but, beyond this we are in the midst of contradictions. Her great principle, 'We are His Ransom from the dead,' but He did not die upon the cross, and His Resurrection was a planned imposture. Then, again, since Sin is a non-existent delusion, the empty doctrine of Christ's setting away sin by the sacrifice of Himself, is wholly incompatible with Christian Science. The statement is a hard problem in theology; but the scientific explanation is, that suffering is an error of the mind, and that 'Truth' is the only reality. We have already found that Christian Science metaphysically breaks down. For those who reject its metaphysics, however much they may believe in some form and in some degree of mental healing, Christianity remains untouched. On the other hand, let those who are capable of accepting the doctrine of contradictions of a 'metaphysics,' it would be useless to discuss further the doctrine of Christianity. For to such as hold sin to be a delusion, which can be destroyed by ceasing to believe in it, the saving power of Christ can have no meaning. And, no wonder, for the 'power from on high' is juggled away. Mrs. Eddy would say, 'I acknowledge the Son of God, by which I mean Truth (33), and the Holy Spirit, by which I mean Christ's presence (368): The Lord's Supper is, of course, a dead rite,' (34). Easter services are held with great display; but they are to celebrate the anniversary of the time when Christian Science was proclaimed by Mrs. Eddy. The core of the celebration is described by herself thus: 'In the new religion the teaching is: He is not here. He is risen; Truth is risen; Truth has become more to us, more true, more spiritual. We must lay aside material consciousness, and then we can perceive Truth, and say, with Mary, "Hail, Master!"' (The second coming of Christ in the advent of Christian Science (347), which is 'the little book' brought down from Heaven by the mighty an. c. l. (569). It may be what Mrs. Eddy terms it, 'the new anatomy'; but, as a reasoned system, it is a jargon composed of the epigrams of Montaigne, Swedenborgianism, Spiritualism, Pantheism, and Hindu Vedantism. Christian Science is a perversion of Philosophy, half understood, Theology perverted, and Scripture misconstrued.

But our studies will have been to little purpose if we have not perceived that one of the attractions of Christian Science is the stress it lays on the supremacy of mind. Materialism has been pushed in philosophy and in daily life notwithstanding the reasonings and persuasions of orthodox Christianity. At the present time the pendulum is swinging in the other direction. The reaction sets such men as Loise to adopt a refined materialism or idealism, while it sweeps many of the superficial and susceptible into the credulities of Christian Science. We cannot credit ourselves with the power of disbelieving away what is inherent in our health and comfort. But Christianity has always maintained that we are not the creatures of circumstance; and that we can make or modify our environment. Undoubtedly, we can do much by directing our attention towards the helpful and healthful, and withhold it from, and so partly neutralise, the contrary and painful. It is partly because of the fresh insistence on the fact that thoughts are things and the like, that many find fresh interest in Bible reading. Doubtless also the allegorical, fairly-tale treatment of the Bible has also much to do with this. After the blight of Agnosticism had spread widely, there came an intense yearning for something that would afford satisfaction and rest. Christian Science offered itself to do this. It offered itself as a system of therapeutics, which became attractive to certain classes of mind. Christian Science is really, in the words of Prof. W. James, aiming at making what, in our Protestant countries, is an unprecedented great use of the subconscious life. Now the theory of suggestion is, as yet, little understood, but is being diligently studied. There was a good reason, however, why Christian Science should push ahead with the practice of it. Therefore the false 'metaphysics' was developed.

Thus Christian Scientists have a grip on a bit of truth which has been public property for long centuries, though not understood; but they have mixed it with impossible theory. Honest students of Christian Science try to disbelieve that they have a body or that they are living in a material world; but, as one said lately, books. Amongst those who remained were the defendant and from the books it would be seen that he was credited with \$342.

Sir Henry then dealt with another aspect of the case, namely with regard to holding out, a person who held himself out to be a partner being liable as a partner. However, the defendant contended that he was not a partner and he further pointed out that according to the books the partners were to be paid \$300 per year for their services, and also received certain per cent of the profits. Defendant pointed out that in these payments, and also overdraw his account by \$3207.00, which was not to be paid to him as a partner. That was not the sort of thing that a salesman would do.

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large sum, which it is alleged, she has misappropriated to her own use, it being the property of the Christian Science Church. The charges in Boston and other Schools for instruction and degrees in Christian Science are very high. Out of the 'Massachusetts Metaphysical College' have grown almost innumerable institutions of the same character and with the same aims. About sixty of them advertised lately in the Christian Science Journal.

Much is made of the fact that Christian Science preachers who proclaim their gospel do so at their own charges. In some few cases this may be the whole truth. But the vast majority of these 'preachers' are practitioners of Christian Science. They preaching opens the way directly to a practice, whose incentives is limited only by the purse and the workableness of the patients. Some two thousand of these, chiefly women, offer their services to the public in the 'Directory of Christian Science Practitioners' in the Christian Science Journal. These Christian Scientists really substitute one set of physicians for another. The big temples, rooms, services, etc., constitute most effective advertisements. Fees are as high as the patient can afford. It is no mystery for wonder that Christian Scientists furnish a ripe gospel (if push their system with utmost enthusiasm) and that the number of adherents is, at present, rapidly increasing.

Another factor is based upon the decay of authority under the advent of Materialism; with Agnosticism on the one hand, and a rampant Spiritualism on the other. Human nature craves for authority; Mrs. Eddy supplies it. She is an imperious in her requirements of the acceptance of her theory and her command as was ever High Priest or Pope. Many do not trouble to examine into the genuineness of an authority, which is unhesitatingly, persistently, and emphatically asserted. Mrs. Eddy is cunning about human nature and works it well. Mrs. Eddy never hesitates.

Then, again, there is a certain class of people, who answer to Paul's description 'Desiring to be teachers of the law; they understand neither what they say, nor whereof they confidently affirm.' To such people the Christian Science system furnishes a quasi-philosophical jargon, that delights themselves and enables them to astonish and confound others.

Taking all these considerations into account, it is rather matter for wonder that Christian Science has not gained even a larger following, especially from the outer circle of Christian Congregations.

I will draw these meagre studies to a close by turning to the more positive aspect of the whole subject.

Probably many so far as they can will join the ranks of those who are diligently studying the use of the sub-conscious life. It will be a gain for Truth for every one to know all that it is possible to know about it and secure for its utility a healthy, moral and spiritual environment.

As knowledge grows, the practice of healing by suggestion to the sub-conscious life will probably increase. It is, therefore, matter for regret that it has been exploited by a new religious sect, which has been, and is, profiting by it financially to an enormous extent. Let it be clearly understood, however, that there is no necessary connection whatever between mental healing and Christian Science, neither is there anything in the fuller use of a hitherto little-understood method of healing, which militates against orthodox Christianity. The case is wholly otherwise. It was asserted from the first that Christ knew what was in man. This modern study of the sub-conscious life reveals unsuspected depths of meaning in the assertion. The more we know of man, the more complete is proved the knowledge of him by the Son of God the Son of Man by keeping true to an unmutated Christ, as presented in the Scriptures and in Christian experience, the more will it be seen, that the Christianity of the New Testament anticipates all we discover and is completely adapted to all our needs for body, soul and spirit—for time and eternity.

It will be well, therefore, for readers to understand and cultivate the power of 'the dominant idea'—to submit to no forth and illustrated by the late Prof. W. B. Carpenter, in his 'Principles of Mental Physiology,' and elsewhere. When John Wolff was almost in extremis by a deadly disease, the Pope sent to him a ball of excommunication. The messengers promised him pardon on recantation. With the weight of the early English 'Reformation' upon him, he indignantly declined, and said, 'Tell him (the Pope) I shall not die; but shall live to refute him and confound him.' And he did live for four years, in which he did much of the best and most effective work of his life. Much may be done in the face of apparent impossibilities, if due use is made of the power with which the all-Father has endowed us.

Though the sub-conscious processes of life are, at present, only vaguely known and understood, one assurance seems to be clear. They can only be done best when they feel the throes of a great Faith, a great Hope, and a great Love. Whatever limitations to their action there may be—such as the setting and healing of fractured bones, these sub-conscious processes respond at once and follow in those, whose lives are being lived in the 'Practice of the Principles of God.'

There is need for a renewed realization that man needs God and is lost by refusing Him. Dilettante religion must not be allowed to cut the nerve of prayer; and zealous effort to spread the truth as it is in Jesus. The promises of Jesus stand for all; who set themselves in devoted trust to obey Him—'My Joy shall be in you.' 'The Joy of salvation' will produce a settled determination to be happy and hopeful in every department of being and life, amidst all circumstances. There is a large measure of truth in the saying, 'Gladden of heart is the life of man; and the joyfulness of man is length of days.' With joy we shall draw waters out of the well of salvation day by day, for our own reviving and to refresh a world, eager for riches but languid for wealth. 'A merry heart doeth good like a medicine.' This leads me to say in conclusion that, perhaps after all the words of Ecclesiastes, pronounced more than two thousand years ago, should have considerable force. 'The Lord created medicines out of the earth; and the prudent man will have no disgust at them. My son, if thy sickness be not negligent; but pray unto the Lord, and He shall heal thee. Put away wrong doing and order thy hands aright, and cleanse thy heart from all manner of sin. Then give place to the physician; and surely the Lord hath mercy on him, and let him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him. There is a time when, in their hands, is the issue for good. For they shall also beseech the Lord, that He may prosper them in giving relief and in healing, for the maintenance of life.' (Eccles. Chap. 38).

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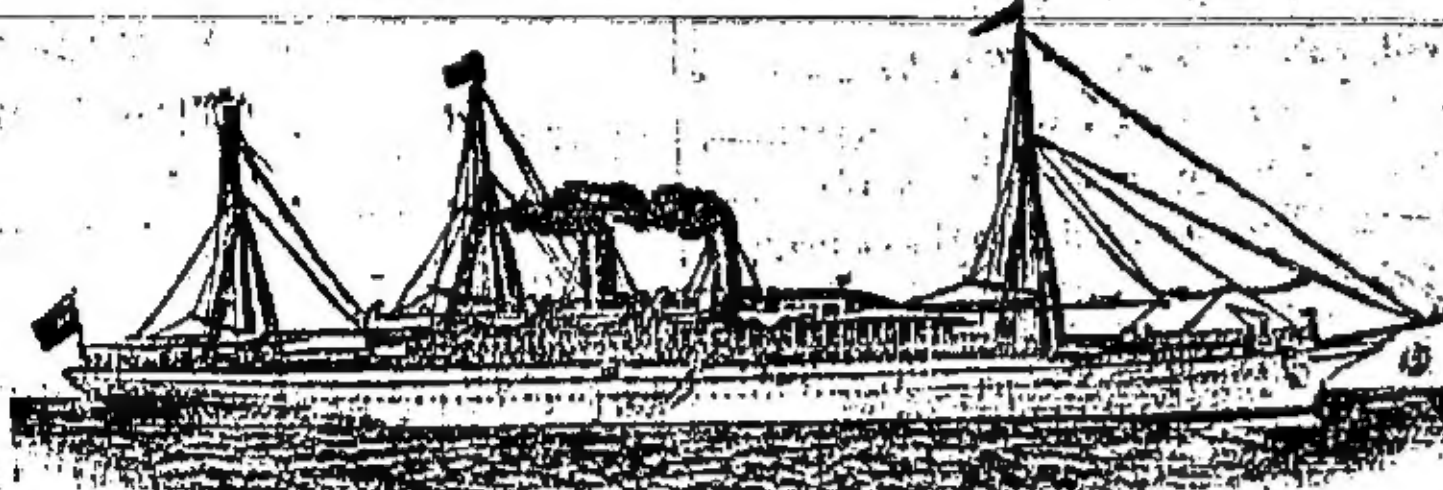
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EMPERESS OF INDIA	6000 Tons	Thursday, Feb. 14
ATHENIAN	3882 Tons	Wednesday, Feb. 20

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KURE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at Quebec with the Company's new palatial 'EMPERESS' Steamship Express, and through transit to Liverpool being 22 1/2 days from ships, 14,000 tons register. The through transit to Liverpool being 22 1/2 days from ships, 14,000 tons register.

R.M.S. MONTEAGLE, TARTAR and ATHENIAN carry INTERMEDIATE Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, Corner PRINCE STREET and PRINCE, Opposite Blake Pier.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	INABA MARU, Capt. W. Bainbridge, Tons 6200 KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 6200 IYO MARU, Capt. W. Thompson, Tons 6200	WEDNESDAY, 12th Dec., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 26th Dec., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 9th Jan., 1907.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE, WASH., via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	TANGO MARU, Capt. E. Moses, Tons 7500	TUESDAY, 25th Dec., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY and WELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.	KUMANO MARU, Capt. N. Mathieson, Tons 6076 YAWATA MARU, Capt. H. Harrison, Tons 4000	FRIDAY, 28th Dec., at Noon. FRIDAY, 29th Jan., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	WAKASA MARU, Capt. W. W. Woot, Tons 6200 TOTOJI MARU, Capt. A. Keith, Tons 3,500	SATURDAY, 15th Dec., at Noon. SATURDAY, 15th Dec., at Noon.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Nagao, Tons 4750	TUESDAY, 18th Dec., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	YAWATA MARU, Capt. H. Harrison, Tons 4000	THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at Noon.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern Railway and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Operating the New Twin Screw Steamships

MINNESOTA - DAKOTA

28,000 TONS

BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG

AND SEATTLE, U. S. A.

Sailing Dates Subject to Change.

'DAKOTA', Captain E. FRANCES	On MONDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1907.
'MINNESOTA', Captain C. F. AUBIN	On TUESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1907.

Direct connections at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States and Canada; also with Atlantic Steamship Lines for all points in Great Britain and on the Continent. Direct connection at Hong Kong for Manila, Straits Settlements, Java, India, London and Paris.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS—Staterooms and Saloons (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephone, etc.

Twin Pacific Class passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

For convenience of overseas cabin passengers return tickets are interchangeable with regular mail lines between Japan, China and Hong Kong.

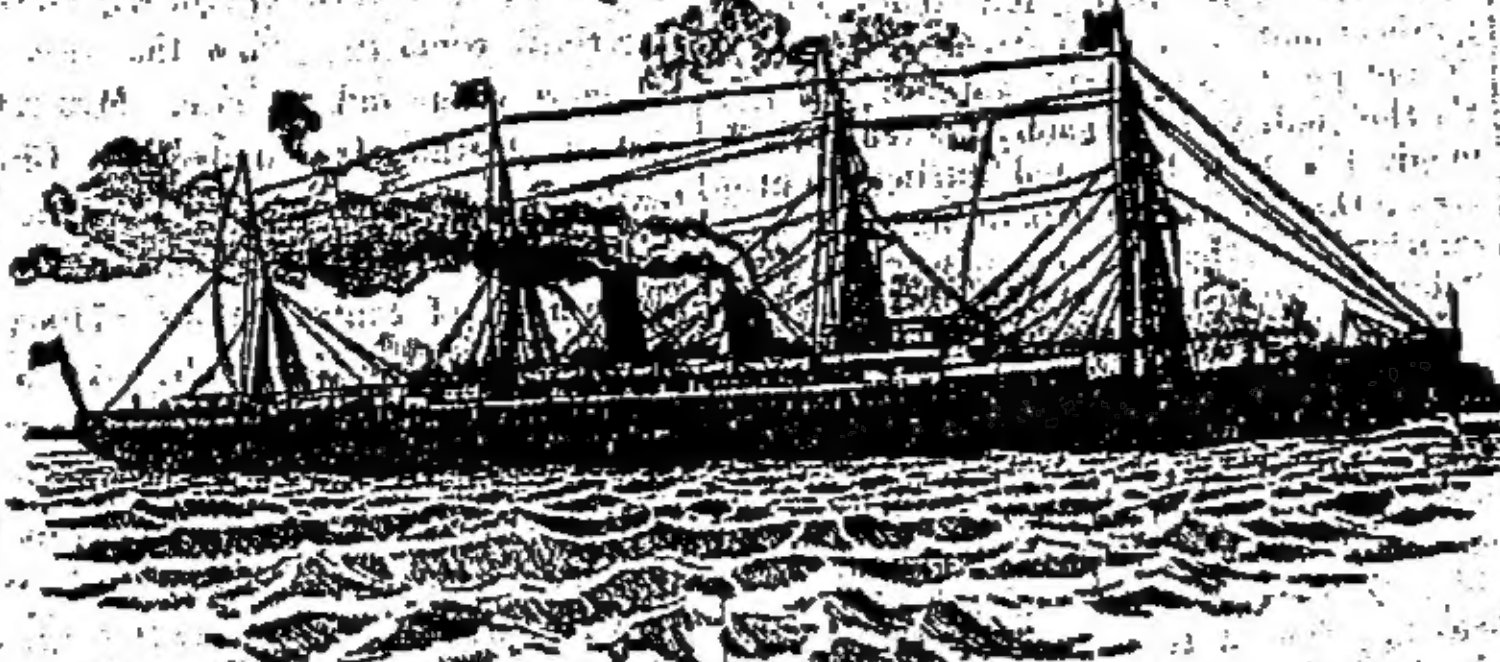
For full information regarding freight or passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S.S. CO. TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

U.S. MAIL LINES.

VIA HONOLULU. TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.



SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

Only line taking the warm Southern Route across the Pacific, via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).	DATE	AT NOON
ALGOA	THURSDAY, 13th Dec.	at Noon
HONGKONG MARU 11,000 Gross Tons	TUESDAY, 18th Dec.	at Noon
KOREA	FRIDAY, 21st Dec.	at Noon
AMERICA MARU 11,000	TUESDAY, 25th Jan.	at Noon
SIBERIA	FRIDAY, 28th Jan.	at Noon
MONTEAGLE	TUESDAY, 22nd Jan.	at Noon
MONTEAGLE	TUESDAY, 29th Jan.	at Noon
NIPPON MARU 11,000	TUESDAY, 5th Feb.	at Noon

RECORD FAST TRIP: Yokohama to San Francisco, 18,000 tons, September 18-27th 1906, 10 days, 11 hours and 5 minutes.

San Francisco to Yokohama, 18,000 tons, August 16th-26th 1906, 10 days, 19 hours.

San Francisco to Yokohama, 18,000 tons, calling at Midway Islands and Honolulu en-route, August 16th-31st 1906, 15 days, 13 hours.

Yokohama to San Francisco, 18,000 tons, Oct. 19th to 23rd 1906, 10 days, 10 hours and 22 minutes.

The S.S. ALGOA will be despatched for JAPAN and SAN FRANCISCO, via MANILA, on THURSDAY, December 12th, at Noon. Taking Cargo only.

THE T.K.K. Steamship HONGKONG MARU will be despatched from Hongkong to SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (INLAND SEA) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 18th December, 1906, at Noon, taking cargo for Japan and the United States.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havre, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of this Companies, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMERS	TONS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
ARAGONIA	5198	ERNEST	December 14
NICOMEDIA	4370	G. MEINERT	December 20
NUMANTIA	4370	FRANZ	January 8

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For further rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

STEAMERS TO SAIL

YOKOHAMA and KOBE, via SHANGHAI, Yochow, etc., Dec. 14, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI, via Yochow, etc., Dec. 16, at 4 p.m.

MANILA, via SHANGHAI, Yochow, etc., 18th December.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PT. DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. CHANGSHA * 9th January.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these Steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand, and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED JALOON FARES, Single and Return, To Manila and Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, prompt, fastest and most luxurious Steamers operating between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships. Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	For	Sailing Dates
GUBI	2540	R. Almond	Amoy and Manila	Saturday, Dec. 14, 5 p.m.
ZAPIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct	Saturday, Dec. 22, at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST).

TO SAIL

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Shipping.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.



NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINES.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec. 1907.
PRINZ FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Jan.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 16th Jan.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 30th Jan.
GENTSWAU	WEDNESDAY, 13th Feb.
FRUENSEN	WEDNESDAY, 27th Feb.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 13th Mar.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 10th April.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 24th April.
PRINZ FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 8th May.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD, Captain H. KINOWSKI, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, GENS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port at above, calling at Naples and Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on Monday, the 17th December, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 18th December, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on Tuesday, the 18th December.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS	3rd CLASS
To Naples, Genoa and Gibraltar	\$61.0.0.	\$42.0.0.	\$22.0.0.
To Southampton, London, Bremen and Hamburg	\$65.0.0.	\$44.0.0.	\$24.0.0.
To New York, via Suez	\$115.0.0.	\$79.0.0.	\$47.0.0.
Via Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar	\$64.0.0.	\$44.0.0.	\$23.0.0.
Via Bremen or Southampton	\$68.0.0.	\$46.0.0.	\$27.0.0.
To Kobe	\$123.0.0.	\$83.0.0.	\$49.0.0.

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland, the same rates to be applied as via Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR IN INDIA.

Passengers have the option of using the Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from Singapore to Calcutta instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT.

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOF, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
SANDAKAN	FRIDAY 4th Jan., 1907.
MANILA	FRIDAY 1st Feb.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	THURSDAY 28th Feb.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th day of January, at Noon, the Steamship SANDAKAN, Captain WESDO, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS	3rd CLASS
To MANILA	\$80.—	\$50.—	\$25.—
To NEW GUINEA	\$28.—	\$18.10	\$14.00
To BRISBANE	\$29.—	\$19.—	\$14.10
To SYDNEY	\$34.—	\$23.—	\$15.—
To MELBOURNE	\$34.10	\$24.10	\$16.—
To YOKOHAMA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$17.00
To KOBE	\$55.00	\$35.00	\$20.00
To YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00	\$60.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: To Europe via Australia and Colombo by Imperial: \$297.0.0.

To Europe via Australia and America: \$98.0.0.

(From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd.)

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, SYDNEY, etc., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

Do PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

Via Vancouver or San Francisco to NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. S. Co. O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK to EUROPE by the Magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:—

	1st CLASS
to London via Plymouth or Southampton	\$82.0.0.
to Paris via Cherbourg	\$85.10.0.
to Bremen via Hamburg	\$85.0.0.
to Naples, Genoa, via Gibraltar	\$85.0.0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current Bank Rate of Exchange on the day of payment.

For further Particulars, apply to Norddeutscher Lloyd, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

THE HONGKONG DOCKS.

A Record of the Founding and Development of the Hongkong and Wharves Dock Co., Limited. Reprinted from the 'CHINA MAIL'. Price—Fifty Cents. To be had at the 'China Mail' Office, 5 Wyndham Street.

Shipping.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & POOHOOW.

THE Company's Steamship Captain J. S. ROBERTS will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LARRAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, December 10, 1906.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at MALABAR COAST. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK: STEAMERS: To SAIL: 1906.

ST PATRICK: December 14.

SATSUMA: January 18.

For Freight and further information, Apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.



FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER.

RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CON-TINENTAL AMERICAN, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship DEVANHA, Captain T. H. HIDE, R.N.R., carrying the Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 15th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's Steamship Madras, 9,500 tons, from Colombo; Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valerian oil, all Cargo for France, and for London (under arrangements) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed from Bombay by the P.M.S. Peria, due in London on the 28th January, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent, Hongkong, December 8, 1906.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG & CALLAO & IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS.

Will be sent to VALPARAISO if sufficient indentment.

THE Steamship KASATO-MARU.

Tons 6000, Captain W. C. T. S. FRANK, will be despatched for Callao, Iquique, via Japan Ports (Kobe and Yokohama), on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at Noon.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Western Coast Ports of South America. The above steamer has splendid accommodation and is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried on each boat.

For further information, apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager, Yokohama Building, Hongkong, December 11, 1906.



AUSTRIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME and TRIESTE Direct, calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERMANENT, Red Sea, Black Sea, LEBANON, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Steamers	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
DEVANHA	Dec. 16	MOLDAVIA	Jan. 12	Jan. 18
DELHI	Dec. 23	VICTORIA	Jan. 19	Jan. 25
ARADIA	Jan. 12, 1907	CHINA	Feb. 9	Feb. 15
SIMLA	Jan. 28	INDIA	Feb. 23	Mar. 1
DELTA	Feb. 9	MONSIEUR	Mar. 9	Mar. 15
DEVANHA	Feb. 23	BRITANNIA	Mar. 23	Mar. 29
DELHI	Mar. 9	MAMBOA	Apr. 6	Apr. 12
Macedonia	Mar. 23	Through to Marseilles and London	Apr. 20	Apr. 26
MALTA	Apr. 6	MOLDAVIA	May 4	May 10
ARADIA	Apr. 20	HIMALAYA	May 19	May 25
DELTA	May 4	VICTORIA	June 2	June 8
DEVANHA	May 18	INDIA	June 16	June 22

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said. Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking. In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON,
CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Due at London
FORMOSA	Dec. 19	Feb. 4
NAMUR	Jan. 2	Mar. 18
NUBIA	Jan. 16	Mar. 31
BOBNE	Jan. 30	Apr. 14
JAVA	Feb. 13	Apr. 27
RYANZA	Feb. 27	May 10
MANILA	Mar. 13	May 24
NILE	Mar. 27	Jun. 6
JAPAN	Apr. 10	Jun. 19

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.
* Carries 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers. * Carries only First Saloon Passengers.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.
By the new steamers *Rhenania*, *Hamburg* and *Lothar*. These steamers are fitted with the latest and most improved machinery. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, amply lighted throughout by electricity, fans provided in each cabin. The berths are arranged one above the other as it has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms, closely resembling ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabin. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at Naples & Plymouth. In addition to the above steamers, the *s.s. Sicilia* and *Scandia* carry first-class passengers. Return tickets issued at reduced rates, through tickets issued to New York, via Naples, Southampton and Hamburg.

Outward	Homeward
for Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.	for the Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg.
SPEZIA.....15th Dec.	RHENANIA.....14th Dec.
SAMBIA.....29th Dec.	O. FERD. LAEISZ.....23rd Dec.
SILESIA.....2nd Jan.	ANDALUSIA.....3rd Jan.
SCANDIA.....1st Feb.	HOHENSTAUFEN.....14th Jan.
HABSBURG.....3rd Mar.	AMERICA.....15th Jan.
	SPEZIA.....25th Jan.
	SILESIA.....8th Feb.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO. BOSTON TOWNSHIP CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Proposed Sailing from Hongkong for
VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To Sail
PLEIADES	2763	F. G. Purinton	Jan. 31
LYRA	2417	G. W. Williams	Jan. 28
SHAMWUT	2688	E. W. Roberts	Jan. 25
HYADES	2763	J. Alwen	Jan. 22

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.
The *Lyra*, *Shamwut* and *Pleades* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam bath. Cargo carried in cold storage.
PARCELS EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
For further information apply to
Dodd & Co., Limited,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
JOHN'S BUILDINGS

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
THROUGH STEAMER
FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE S.S. **'MACEDONIA'**
10500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.
Will be despatched at Noon on SATURDAY, the 23rd MARCH, and is due in Marseilles on the 20th April and London on the 27th April.

In addition to giving Passengers an opportunity of spending about 24 hours in BOMBAY this vessel will make a fast run to MARSEILLES and LONDON. The voyage from Hongkong to Marseilles should be completed in 28 days and to London in 35 days.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: £31 First and £42 Second Saloon, and to London £35 First and £44 Second Saloon.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 4, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	TAISANG	THURSDAY, Dec. 13, Daylight
MANILA	LONGSANG	FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at Noon

* These Steamers have superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. * Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Canton, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yanchow Port.
* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
TAMBUK, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	TAMBUK	SUNDAY, Dec. 16, at Daylight

* These Steamers have excellent Accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Saloon Ample ships. Unsurpassed Table.
* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze & Northern China Ports.
* For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail
Published to suit the Departure of each English and French Mail Steamer to Europe.

FULL REPORTS

AND ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE
(Commercial, Shipping, etc.)
\$17 per Annum (including Postage).
CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
6, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

EAST PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

AS PROPOSED TO THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT AND THE MARINE LOT-HOLDERS BY SIR PAUL CHATER.

For full details printed in English, French, and Chinese, apply to
Dodd & Co., Limited,
General Managers,
JOHN'S BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, December 12, 1906.
At 100 cents per Dollar Mexican.
Solely Market.

Commodities	Prices
Best article & prime cut—Moi Hong Pa	20
Roast—Shiu	20
Roast—Mogu Lam	15
Soup—Tong Yak	15
Steak—Ngau Yak Pa	20
Onion—Ngau Lan Shiu	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	25
Hullock's Brain—Slow	10
Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	55
Head—Ngau Tan	60
Heart—Ngau Sam	15
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngau Kik	7
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	17
Liver—Ngau On	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	11
Calves Head & Feet—Ngau chui-tan-kak	7
Mutton Chop—Young Pak Kwat	12
Leg—Young Pak	24
Shoulder—Young Shan	10
Pigs Chitlings—Chi chong	24
Brains—Chi Know	2
Feet—Chi Kerk	12
Fry—Chi Chai	19
Head—Chi Tau	12
Heart—Chi Sun	9
Kidneys—Chi Yiu	8
Liver—Chi On	13
Pork Chop—Chi Pak Kwat	21
Corned—Ham Chui Yak	16
Leg—Chi Pak	22
Fat or Lard—Chi Yau	16
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Kerk	60
Heart—Young Sun	5
Kidneys—Young Yiu	10
Liver—Young On	14
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai	16
Spot, Beef—Sung Ngau Yau	24
Mutton—Sung Ngau Yau	24
Yau—Ngau Chai Yak	20
Sausages—Ngau Chai Yak Tong	20

Poultry.

Commodities	Prices
Chickens—Kai Chai	25
Capon, Large, Small—Shi Kai	20
Ducks—Ai	15
Doves—Pan Kau	22
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau	30
Fowls, Canton—Kai	24
Halpan—Hoi Nam Kai	21
Geese—Ngai	21
Geese, Wild Shai—Shai Yee Ngai	21
Manx Duck—Wong Kung	55
Hare, Shanghai—Ta Chai	55
Partridge—Chi Kai	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	45
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kopp	22
Holow—Hoi Hoi Pak Kopp	22
Quail—Um Chuan	15
Rice Birds—Wo Yee Chai	25
Snipe—Sa Choy	25
Turkeys, Cuck—Pak Kai Kopp	40
Wild Ducks, Shai—Shanghai Shai	31.10
Yau—Shai Ap Chai	58
Wild Ducks, Canton—Sung Shing Shai Ap	58

Fish.

Commodities	Prices
Barbel—Ka Yu	14
Bream—Bia Yu	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Shu Yu	14
Carp—Li Yu	16
Catfish—Chik Yu	11
Codfish—Mun Yu	15
Codfish—Hal	19
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	13
Dab—Sa Ma Yu	11
Dace—Wong Mai Lam	9
Dog Fish—Tat Yu	8
Eels, Canton—Hal Ma Yu	14
Fresh water—Tat Shu Yu	24
Eels, Yellow—Wong Shu	22
Frog—Tat Yu	24
Garoupa—Sak Pa	62
Gudgeon—Pak Kopp Yu	11
Herring—Tao Pa	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwai Kopp	24
Lahou—Wong Yu Yu	14
Lipoh—Wai Yu	14
Lobster—Tung Yu	28
Macaroni—Chi Yu	11
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	20
Mullet—Chai Yu	20
Oysters—Sung Koo	20
Far Chik—Kai Kung Yu	10
Parrot—Tao Koo	13
Pike—Pa Faw Pong	18
Plaice—Pai Yu	18
Shad—Shai Chong	20
Shrimp, White—Pak Chong	24
Privia—Ming Yu	48
Ray—Pa Pa Yu	8
Spot Fish—Sak Koo Kung	14
Round—Chai Yu	28

Meat.

Commodities	Prices
Salmon—Moi Yu Yu	15
Shark—Shi Yu	8
State—Po Yu	10
Shrimp—Tat Yu	24
Snapper—Tat Yu	16
Soles—Tat Yu Yu	20
Tongue—Wai Yu	18
Turbot—Choi Yu Yu	18
Turkey, small, fresh water—Kerk Yu	52
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	—

Fruits.

Commodities	Prices
Almonds—Hung Yan	20
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping/Khe	24
(Ohio)—Tin Chuan Ping Khor	24
Small—Hoi Tong	—
Oranges—Fan Lai Chi	—
Bananas (fragrant, Canton)—San Shing	3
Hong Chai	4
Janahs (Chines), Macao—San Hong Chai	4
chestnuts (Chines)—Yong Lot	12
Armballs—Young Tuo	—
Cocconuts—Yeh Tau	—
Lemons—Ching—Ning Moon	10
Limes (fragrant, Canton)—San Shing	45
Free	—
Limes (fragrant)—Sai Kung Ning Moon	7
Mango, Manila—Sai Kung Mong	—
Mangosteens—San Chai Tau	—
Oranges (Canton)—San Shing Tin Chai	5
Peaches (fragrant)—Kam San Shui Li	15
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	—
(Shanghai)—Shung Hai Li	14
Pears—Fa Sang	10
Pineapples—Hong Chai	—
Pineapples, 1st quality—Shung Poon Ti	10
2nd quality	—
and cooking—Chung-tang-paw-lau	—
Plantains—Tat Chai	15
Plums—Sai Kung Hung Lai	—
Pumpkins—Ching Lo Yau	10
Walnuts—Hoi Tuo	15
Green—Sung Hop Tuo	—
Water Melon—(Am.) Kung Sai Sai Kwa	—
(China) Sai Kwa	—

Vegetables, &c.

Commodities	Prices
Artichokes, Shanghai—Shung Hai, Ah	8
Chai Chai	—
Beans (French), Macao—Chai Chai	10
(French), Shanghai—Shung Hai	10
Pin Tau	—
Sprouts—Ah Chai	4
Long—Tao Koo	—
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	2
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	4
Red—Hung Kwa	4
Cabbages, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	4
Cabbages Red—Hong Yee Choy	—
Cabbages (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai	8
Cauliflowers, bunch—Kam Shun	8
Cauliflowers, large size—Tat Yeh Chai	20
Medium size—Ching Yeh Chai	20
Small size—Sai Yeh Chai	16
Carrots—Kam Shun	—
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Chai	5
English—Yung	6
Chillies Dried—Chai Chai	10
Red—Hung Yu	10
Green—Ching Lai Chai	10
Curry Stuff—English—Kai Lee Chai	—
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	—
Bitter Squash—Yu Kwa	16
Caulis—Sung Tau	10
Ginger, young—Sung Tau Kung	8
old—Lo Kung	8
Horse Radish, Shai—Kai Kung	15
Lettuces—Yung Sang Chai	1
Water Cress—Ma Tai	8
Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Chai Khe	20
Musk Melon—(American)	—
Okraes	—
Onions, Bombay—Yung Chong Tau	6
Green—Sung Chong	4
Shanghai—Shung Hai Chong Tau	5
Pagrus, 1st qual—Tat Man Sau Kwa	10
2nd	8
Parley—Kam Chai	180
Green Peas—Ching Tau	10
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	2
Shanghai—Shung Hai Shu Tai	3
Japan—Tat Foon Shu Tai	2
American—Fa Ki	—
Poonchoy—Pak Chai Shu Tai	3
Pumpkins—Tung Kwa	3
Radish—Hong Yu Pak Tai	3
Rubbers (Fresh)—Tat Wong	12
Shallots—Chai Chai	12
Springs—Yin Chai	4
Tomatoes—Fan Kwa	9
Tongue—Tat Yu	15
Turkey—Tat Yu	3
Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa	—
(Am.)—Kam San Chai Kwa	—
Water Cress—Sai Yung Chai	10
Ely pool—Lin Ngau	—
Yams—Tat Shu	—

Seafood.

Commodities	Prices
Shrimp—Tat Yu	24
Crabs—Tat Yu	24
Scallops—Tat Yu	24
Clams—Tat Yu	24
Snails—Tat Yu	24
Sea Urchins—Tat Yu	24
Starfish—Tat Yu	24
Crabs, Small—Tat Yu	24
Scallops, Small—Tat Yu	24
Clams, Small—Tat Yu	24
Snails, Small—Tat Yu	24
Sea Urchins, Small—Tat Yu	24
Starfish, Small—Tat Yu	24
Crabs, Large—Tat Yu	24
Scallops, Large—Tat Yu	24
Clams, Large—Tat Yu	24
Snails, Large—Tat Yu	24
Sea Urchins, Large—Tat Yu	24
Starfish, Large—Tat Yu	24

